Nor ſtop, for one bad *cork*, his butler's pay. *Pope.*

CORKING-PIN. *n. ſ.* A pin of the largeſt ſize.

When you put a clean pillow-caſe on your lady's pillow, be ſure to faſten it well with three *corking-pins*, that it may not fall off in the night. *Swift's Direct. to the Chambermaid.*

CO'RKY. *adj.* [from *cork*.] Conſiſting of cork.

Bind faſt his *corky* arms. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

CO'RMORANT. *n. ſ.* [*cormoran*, Fr. from *corvus marinus*, Latin.]

1. A bird that preys upon fiſh. It is nearly of the bigneſs of a capon, with a wry bill and broad feet, black on his body, but greeniſh about his wings. He is eminently greedy and rapacious.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
Live regiſter'd upon our brazen tombs;
When, ſpight of *cormorant* devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this preſent breath may buy
That honour which ſhall 'bate his ſcythe's keen edge. *Shak.*
Thoſe called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, puttock, and *cormorant*. *Peacham on Drawing.*
Thence up he flew, and on the tree of life
Sat like a *cormorant*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* iv. *l.* 194.
Not far from thence is ſeen a lake, the haunt
Of coots, and of the fiſhing *cormorant*. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. A glutton.

CORN. *n. ſ.* [corn, Sax. *korn*, Germ. It is found in all the Teutonick dialects; as, in an old Runick rhyme,

Hagul er kaldaſtur corna.
Hail is the coldeſt grain.]

1. The ſeeds which grow in ears, not in pods; ſuch as are made into bread.

Except a *corn* of wheat fall into the ground, and die, it abideth alone. *John* xii. 25.
The people cry you mock'd them; and, of late,
When *corn* was given them gratis, you repin'd. *Sh. Coriolan.*

2. Grain yet unreaped, ſtanding in the field upon its ſtalk.

Why he was met even now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our ſuſtaining *corn*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Landing his men, he burnt the *corn* all thereabouts, which was now almoſt ripe. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
Still a murmur runs
Along the ſoft inclining fields of *corn*. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

3. Grain in the ear, yet unthreſhed.

Thou ſhalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a ſhock of *corn* cometh in in his ſeaſon. *Job*, v. 26.

4. An excreſcence on the feet, hard and painful; probably ſo called from its form, though by ſome ſuppoſed to be denominated from its *corneous* or horny ſubſtance.

Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagu'd with *corns*, we'll have a bout with you. *Shakeſp.*
The man that makes his toe,
What he his heart ſhould make,
Shall of a *corn* cry woe,
And turn his ſleep to wake. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Even in men, aches and hurts and *corns* do engrieve either towards rain or towards froſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
The hardeſt part of the *corn* is uſually in the middle, thruſting itſelf in a nail; whence it has the Latin appellation of *clavis*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
He firſt that uſeful ſecret did explain,
That pricking *corns* foretold the gath'ring rain. *Gay's Paſt.*
It looks as there were regular accumulations and gatherings of humours, growing perhaps in ſome people as *corns*. *Arbuth.*
Thus Lamb, renown'd for cutting *corns*,
An offer'd fee from Radcliff ſcorns. *Swift.*

To CORN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſalt; to ſprinkle with ſalt. The word is ſo uſed, as *Skinner* obſerves, by the old Saxons.
2. To granulate.

CORN-FIELD. *n. ſ.* A field where corn is growing.

It was a lover and his laſs,
That o'er the green *corn-field* did paſs. *Shakeſ. As you like it.*
You may ſoon enjoy the gallant ſights of armies, encampments, and ſtandards waving over your brother's *cornfields*. *Pope.*

CORN-FLAG. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *flag*.]

It hath a fleſhy double tuberoſe root: the leaves are like thoſe of the fleur-de-lys: the flower conſiſts of one leaf, ſhaped like a lily, open at the top, in two lips; the upper imbricated, the under divided into five ſegments: the ovary becomes an oblong fruit, divided into three cells, filled with roundiſh ſeeds wrapt up in a cover. *Miller* enumerates eleven ſpecies of this plant, ſome with red flowers, and ſome with white. It is a proper ornament for borders.

CORN-FLOOR. *n. ſ.* The floor where corn is ſtored.

Thou haſt loved a reward upon every *corn-floor*. *Hoſ.* ix. 1.

CORN-FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *flower*.]

There be certain *corn-flowers*, which come ſeldom or never in other places, unleſs they be ſet, but only amongſt corn; as the blue-bottle, a kind of yellow marygold, wild poppy, and furmitory. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 482.
Corn-flowers are of many ſorts: ſome of them flower in June and July, and others in Auguſt. The ſeeds ſhould be ſown in March: they require a good ſoil. *Mortimer's Husband.*

CORN-LAND. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *land*.] Land appropriated to the production of grain.

Paſtures and meadows are of ſuch advantage to huſbandry, that many prefer them to *corn-lands*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CORN-MASTER. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *maſter*.] One that cultivates corn for ſale.

I knew a nobleman in England, that had the greateſt audits of any man in my time; a great grazier, a great ſheep-maſter, a great timberman, a great collier, a great *corn-maſter*, and a great leadman. *Bacon, Eſſay* 35.

CORN-MARIGOLD. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *marigold*.]

It hath an annual root: the cup of the flower is hemiſpherical and ſcaly: the flowers are radiated; the rays being, for the moſt part, of a yellow flower, and the ſeeds are furrowed. *Miller.*

CORN-MILL. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *mill*.] A mill to grind corn into meal.

Save the more laborious work of beating of hemp, by making the axle-tree of the *corn-mills* longer than ordinary, and placing pins in it to raiſe large hammers. *Mort. Husband.*

CORN-PIPE. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *pipe*.] A pipe made by ſlitting the joint of a green ſtalk of corn.

Now the ſhrill *corn-pipes*, echoing loud to arms,
To rank and file reduce the ſtraggling ſwarms. *Tickel.*

CORN-ROCKET. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *rocket*.]

The flower conſiſts of four leaves, in form of a croſs: the pointal becomes a four-cornered fruit, reſembling a creſted club, divided into four cells, in which are contained roundiſh ſeeds with a beak. This plant grows wild in the warm parts of France and Spain. *Miller.*

CORN-ROSE. *n. ſ.* See POPPY, of which it is a ſpecies.

CORN-SALLAD. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *ſallad*.]

The leaves grow by pairs oppoſite on the branches, which are always divided into two parts, and appear at the top like an umbrella. The flower conſiſts of one leaf, cut into many ſegments, and ſucceeded by one naked ſeed, having no down adhering to it, in which it differs from the valerian. Some ſorts of it grow wild. *Miller.*
Corn-ſallad is an herb, whoſe top-leaves are a ſallet of themſelves. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CO'RNAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *corne*, Fr. *cornu*, Latin.] A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invaſion by blowing a horn.

CO'RNCHANDLER. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *chandler*.] One that retails corn.

CO'RNCUTTER. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *cut*.] A man whoſe profeſſion is to extirpate corns from the foot.

The nail was not looſe, nor did ſeem to preſs into the fleſh; for there had been a *corncutter*, who had cleared it. *Wiſeman.*
I have known a *corncutter*, who, with a right education, would have been an excellent phyſician. *Spectator*, N°. 307.

CO'RNEL. } *n. ſ.* [*cornus*, Latin.] See CORNELIAN-
CORNELIAN-TREE. } CHERRY.

The *Cornel-tree* beareth the fruit commonly called the cornel or cornelian cherry, as well from the name of the tree as the cornelian ſtone, the colour whereof it ſomewhat repreſents. The fruit is good in the kitchen and conſervatory. The wood is very durable, and uſeful for wheelwork. *Mortim. Husbandry.*
Take a ſervice-tree, or a *cornelian-tree*, or an elder-tree, which we know have fruits of harſh and binding juice, and ſet them near a vine or fig-tree, and ſee whether the grapes or figs will not be the ſweeter. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 485.
Mean time the goddeſs, in diſdain, beſtows
The maſt and acorn, brutal food! and ſtrows
The fruits of *cornel*, as they feaſt around. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CO'RNEL. } *n. ſ.* [*cornus*, Latin.]
CORNELIAN-CHERRY. }

The flower-cup conſiſts of four ſmall rigid leaves, expanded in form of a croſs; from the center of which are produced many ſmall yelloviſh flowers, conſiſting of four leaves, diſpoſed in form of an umbrella: theſe flowers are ſucceeded by fruit, oblong or of a cylindrical form, ſomewhat like an olive, containing an hard ſtone, which is divided into two cells, each containing a ſingle ſeed. The ſpecies are ten, of which the *cornelian-cherry*, or male cornel-tree, is very common, being propagated for its fruit, which, by many people, is preſerved to make tarts: it is alſo uſed in medicine as an aſtringent and cooler. There is likewiſe an officinal preparation of this fruit, called *Rob de cornus*. Dogberry, or gatten-tree, is very common in hedges, and the fruit of this plant is often brought into the markets, and ſold for buckthornberries; but in this fruit is but one ſtone, and in the buckthorn four. The ſaſſafras ſort is a native of America; and its root is much uſed in England to make a tea, which is greatly commended by ſome againſt violent defluxions. Moſt of the other ſorts are brought from America, except what is commonly called the dwarf honeyſuckle, which grows wild on the high mountains in the northern counties; but is with difficulty preſerved in gardens. *Miller.*
On wildings and on ſtrawberries they fed;
Cornels and brambleberries gave the reſt,
And falling acorns furniſh'd out a feaſt. *Dryden's Ovid.*

CORNE'LIAN-STONE. See CARNELIAN.

CO'RNEMUSE. n. ſ. [French.] A kind of ruſtick flute.

CO'RNEOUS. *adj.* [*corneus*, Latin.] Horny; of a ſubſtance reſembling horn.

Such as have *corneous* or horny eyes, as lobſters, and cruſtaceous animals, are generally dimſighted. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
The various ſubmarine ſhrubs are of a *corneous* or ligneous conſtitution, conſiſting chiefly of a fibrous matter. *Woodward.*

CO'RNER. *n. ſ.* [*cornel*, Welſh; *cornier*, French.]

1. An angle; a place incloſed by two walls or lines, which would interſect each other, if drawn beyond the point where they meet.
2. A ſecret or remote place.

There's nothing I have done yet, o' my conſcience,
Deſerves a *corner*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.
It is better to dwell in a *corner* of a houſe-top, than with a brawling woman and in a wide houſe. *Proverbs*, xxv. 24.
I am perſuaded that none of theſe things are hidden from him; for this thing was not done in a *corner*. *Acts*, xxvi. 26.
All the inhabitants, in every *corner* of the iſland, have been abſolutely reduced under his immediate ſubjection. *Davies.*
Thoſe vices, that lurk in the ſecret *corners* of the ſoul. *Addiſ.*
Your active ſearch
Leaves no cold wintry *corner* unexplor'd. *Thomſon's Spring.*

3. The extremities; the utmoſt limit: thus every corner is the whole or every part.

Might I but through my priſon, once a day,
Behold this maid, all *corners* elſe o' th' earth
Let liberty make uſe of. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
I turn'd, and try'd each *corner* of my bed,
To find if ſleep were there; but ſleep was loſt. *Dryden.*

CORNER-STONE. *n. ſ.* [*corner* and *ſtone*.] The ſtone that unites the two walls at the corner; the principal ſtone.

See you yond' coin o'th' capitol, yond' *corner-ſtone*? *Shakeſp.*
A maſon was fitting a *corner-ſtone*. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

CORNER-TEETH *of a Horſe*, are the four teeth which are placed between the middling teeth and the tuſhes; and are two above and two below, on each ſide of the jaw, which ſhoot forth when the horſe is four years and a half old. *Farrier's Dict.*

CO'RNERWISE. *adv.* [*corner* and *wiſe*.] Diagonally; with the corner in front.

CO'RNET. *n. ſ.* [*cornette*, French.]

1. A muſical inſtrument blown with the mouth: uſed anciently in war, probably in the cavalry.

Iſrael played before the Lord on pſalteries and on timbrels, and on *cornets*. 2 *Sa.* vi. 5.
Other wind inſtruments require a forcible breath; as trumpets, *cornets*, and hunters horns. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Cornets and trumpets cannot reach his ear,
Under an actor's noſe, he's never near. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. A company or troop of horſe; perhaps as many as had a cornet belonging to them. This ſenſe is now diſuſed.

Theſe noblemen were appointed, with ſome *cornets* of horſe and bands of foot, to put themſelves beyond the hill where the rebels were encamped. *Bacon.*
Seventy great horſes lay dead in the field, and one *cornet* was taken. *Hayward.*
They diſcerned a body of five *cornets* of horſe very full, ſtanding in very good order to receive them. *Clarendon.*

3. The officer that bears the ſtandard of a troop.
4. CORNET *of a Horſe*, is the loweſt part of his paſtern that runs round the coffin, and is diſtinguiſhed by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*
5. A ſcarf anciently worn by doctors. *Dict.*
6. A head-dreſs. *Dict.*
7. *A* CORNET *of Paper*, is deſcribed by *Skinner* to be a cap of paper, made by retailers for ſmall wares.

CO'RNETTER. *n. ſ.* [from *cornet*.] A blower of the cornet.

So great was the rabble of trumpetters, *cornetters*, and other muſicians, that even Claudius himſelf might have heard them. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CO'RNICE. *n. ſ.* [*corniche*, French.] The higheſt projection of a wall or column.

The *cornice* of the Palazzo Farneſe, which makes ſo beautiful an effect below, when viewed more nearly, will be found not to have its juſt meaſures. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*
The walls were maſſy braſs, the *cornice* high
Blue metals crown'd, in colours of the ſky. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CORNICE *Ring*. [In gunnery.] The next ring from the muzzle backwards. *Chambers.*

CO'RNICLE. *n. ſ.* [from *cornu*, Latin.] A little horn.

There will be found, on either ſide, two black filaments, or membranous ſtrings, which extend unto the long and ſhorter *cornicle*, upon protruſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* iii.

CORNI'CULATE. *adj.* [from *cornu*, Lat.] A term in botany.

Corniculate plants are ſuch as produce many diſtinct and horned pods; and *corniculate* flowers are ſuch hollow flowers as have on their upper part a kind of ſpur, or little horn. *Chamb.*

CORNI'FICK. *adj.* [from *cornu* and *facio*, Latin.] Productive of horns; making horns. *Dict.*

CORNI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*corniger*, Latin.] Horned; having horns.

Nature, in other *cornigerous* animals, hath placed the horns higher, and reclining; as in bucks. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CORNU'COPIÆ. n. ſ. [Lat.] The horn of plenty; a horn topped with fruits and flowers in the hands of a goddeſs.

To CORNU'TE. *v. a.* [*cornutus*, Latin.] To beſtow horns; to cuckold.

CORNU'TED. *adj.* [*cornutus*, Latin.] Grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.

CORNU'TO. *n. ſ.* [from *cornutus*, Latin.] A man horned; a cuckold.

The peaking *cornuto* her huſband, dwelling in a continual larum of jealouſy. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

CO'RNY. *adj.* [from *cornu*, horn, Latin.]

1. Strong or hard like horn; horny.

Up ſtood the *corny* reed,
Embattled in her field. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* vii.

2. [from *corn*.] Producing grain or corn.

Tell me why the ant,
'Midſt Summer's plenty, thinks of Winter's want,
By conſtant journeys, careful to prepare
Her ſtores; and bringing home the *corny* ear. *Prior.*

CO'ROLLARY. *n. ſ.* [*corollarium*, Lat. from *corolla*; *finis coronat opus*; or from *corollair*, Fr. a ſurplus.]

1. The concluſion: a corollary ſeems to be a concluſion, whether following from the premiſes neceſſarily or not.

Now ſince we have conſidered the malignity of this ſin of detraction, it is but a natural *corollary*, that we enforce our vigilance againſt it. *Government of the Tongue.*
As a *corollary* to this preface, in which I have done juſtice to others, I owe ſomewhat to myſelf. *Dryden's Fab. Preface.*

2. Surplus.

Bring a *corollary*,
Rather than want. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

CORO'NA. n. ſ. [Latin.] A large flat member of the cornice, ſo called becauſe it crowns the entablature and the whole order. It is called by workmen the drip. *Chambers.*
In a cornice the gola or cymatium of the *corona*, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble ſhew by their graceful projections. *Spectator*, N°. 415.

CO'RONAL. *n. ſ.* [*corona*, Latin.] A crown; a garland.

Crown ye god Bacchus with a *coronal*,
And Hymen alſo crown with wreaths of vine. *Spenſer.*

CO'RONAL. *adj.* Belonging to the top of the head.

A man of about forty-five years of age came to me, with a round tubercle between the ſagittal and *coronal* future. *Wiſem.*

CO'RONARY. *adj.* [*coronarius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a crown; ſeated on the top of the head like a crown.

The baſiliſk of older times was a proper kind of ſerpent, not above three palms long, as ſome account; and differenced from other ſerpents by advancing his head, and ſome white marks, or *coronary* ſpots upon the crown. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, which are fancied to encompaſs the heart in the manner of a garland.

The ſubſtance of the heart itſelf is moſt certainly made and nouriſhed by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the *coronary* arteries. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CORONA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *corona*, Latin.]

1. The act or ſolemnity of crowning a king.

Fortune ſmiling at her work therein, that a ſcaffold of execution ſhould grow a ſcaffold of *coronation*. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.
Willingly I came to Denmark,
To ſhew my duty in your *coronation*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
A cough, ſir, which I caught with ringing in the king's affairs upon his *coronation* day. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.
Now empreſs fame had publiſh'd the renown
Of Sh——'s *coronation* through the town. *Dryden's Macfl.*

2. The pomp or aſſembly preſent at a coronation.

In penſive thought recal the fancy'd ſcene,
See *coronations* riſe on ev'ry green. *Pope.*

CO'RONER. *n. ſ.* [from *corona*.] An officer whoſe duty is to enquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occaſioned; for which purpoſe a jury of twelve perſons is impannelled.

Go thou and ſeek the *coroner*, and let him ſit o' my uncle; for he's in the third degree of drink; he's drowned. *Shakeſp.*

CO'RONET. *n. ſ.* [*coronetta*, Ital. the diminutive of *corona*, a crown.] An inferiour crown worn by the nobility. The coronet of a duke is adorned with ſtrawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interpoſed; that of an earl raiſes the pearls above the leaves; that of a viſcount is ſurrounded with only pearls; that of a baron has only four pearls.
The reſt was drawn into a *coronet* of gold, richly ſet with pearl. *Sidney.*
In his livery
Walk'd crowns and *coronets*, realms and iſlands were
As plates dropt from his pocket. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
All the reſt are counteſſes.
——Their *coronets* ſay ſo. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

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